

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/080,472	02/22/2002	Varda Treibach-Heck	Call-Tell PD	8496

7590 09/20/2004
Jeffrey Slusher
34825 Sultan-Startup Rd.
Sultan, WA 98294

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, NHON D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/080,472

Applicant(s)

TREIBACH-HECK ET AL.

Examiner

Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1 and 5, the phrase "may be" at page 21, line 15 and page 22, line 19 renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the applicant's admitted prior art in view of Microsoft Internet Explorer ("Microsoft IE").

As per claims 1-5, the applicant's admitted prior art teaches a data input method comprising:

generating and displaying on a display screen a graphical input device, which is a non-menu, text-input graphic device but having the appearance of a drop-down menu, the graphical input device being associated with a user-selectable parameter and having a displayed data entry field of a first display width; associating a set of user-dependent choices with the graphical input device; sensing user selection of the graphical input device; upon sensing user selection of the graphical input device, displaying on the screen a list of the user-dependent choices, the list having a second display width; sensing selection by a user of one of the user-dependent choices; and displaying at least a portion of the selected user-dependent choice in the data entry field and setting the user-selectable parameter to the selected user-dependent choice; downloading, from a server, into a local computer, code for controlling display on a display screen; executing the downloaded code using a browser, the downloaded code being in a mark-up language, in which the mark-up language is selected from the group consisting of HTML and its derivatives; and generating and displaying a graphical input device by executing a subroutine that is scripting embedded within the downloaded code (fig. 1; pages 2-5, [0006]-[0017]).

The applicant's admitted prior art does not teach the second display width is chosen as a function of display widths of the user-dependent choices, such that the second display width may be greater than the first display width. Microsoft IE discloses a second display width (2 of fig. 2) is chosen as a function of display widths of the user-dependent choices, such that the second display width is greater than the first display width (1 of fig. 2). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to apply the teaching from Microsoft IE to modify the applicant's prior art to have the second display width greater than the first display width since it would conserve the display space.

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the applicant's admitted prior art in view of Microsoft Outlook.

As per claim 6, the applicant's admitted prior art teaches in a computer system that receives web content expressed in a version or derivative of the hypertext mark-up language HTML and executes the HTML-expressed content in a browser to control a display and to receive input data from a user via a graphical user interface, a data input method comprising:

generating and displaying on a display screen a graphical input device by executing a corresponding HTML routine in the browser, the graphical input device being associated with a user-selectable parameter; associating a set of user-dependent choices with the graphical input device; embedding a non-HTML script within the HTML routine; sensing user selection of the graphical input device; upon sensing user selection of the graphical input device, displaying on the screen a list of the user-dependent choices, each user-dependent choice comprising a respective set of sequentially ordered characters; associating with the list at least first and second key press events (KPE), the first KPE indicating completion of user selection of one of the user-dependent choices, the second KPE indicating user entry of any of the characters; upon sensing any first KPE, rendering the list invisible on the display screen and executing a first portion of the non-HTML script to assign a currently selected one of the user-dependent choices to be the value of the user-selectable parameter; upon sensing a first occurrence of any second KPE, executing a second portion of the non-HTML script, and searching and marking for the user a first one of the user-dependent choices whose first character matches the user-entered character

constituting the sensed second KPE (fig. 1; pages 2-3, [0007]-[0009] and page 8, [0025] and [0026]);

The applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose as long as second KPES are sensed, and until any first KPE is sensed, upon sensing an n'th occurrence of any second KPE, searching and marking for the user a first one of the selectable data entries whose characters match the first through n'th user-entered characters constituting the first through n'th occurrence of second KPES. Microsoft Outlook discloses in fig. 2 the searching and marking a first one of the selectable data entries (2) whose characters match the first through n'th user-entered characters (1) in the text-entry box. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to apply the teaching from Microsoft IE to modify the applicant's prior art to have the feature of searching and marking a first one of the selectable data entries (2) whose characters match the first through n'th user-entered characters since it would allow the users to locate an item within a set of items faster.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the applicant's admitted prior art in view of Microsoft Outlook and further in view of Official Notice.

As per 7, which is dependent on claim 6, the applicant's admitted prior art in view of Microsoft Outlook does not disclose the step of and searching and marking the first one of the user-dependent choices whose first character matches the user-entered character constituting the sensed second KPE comprises searching the user-dependent choices beginning to right of a delimiting character. The Examiner takes Official Notice that searching the user-dependent choices beginning to right of a delimiting character is just a design choice and it is well known in

the computer art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to apply the teaching of searching the user-dependent choices beginning to right of a delimiting character in the modified applicant's admitted prior art since it would allow a software designer to direct the users to search only the way the designer wants, which in this case is only beginning to right of a delimiting character.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 6765595 B2 to Lee, Letitia K. et al. discloses dual mode data field.

US 6760720 B1 to De Bellis, Joseph L. discloses search-on-the-fly/sort-on-the-fly search engine for searching databases.

US 6556218 B1 to Alcorn, John William discloses method and apparatus for generating dips for use with Java beans.

Inquiries

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-8318 or (571)272-4139 (starting 10/20/2004). The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday with every other Monday off.

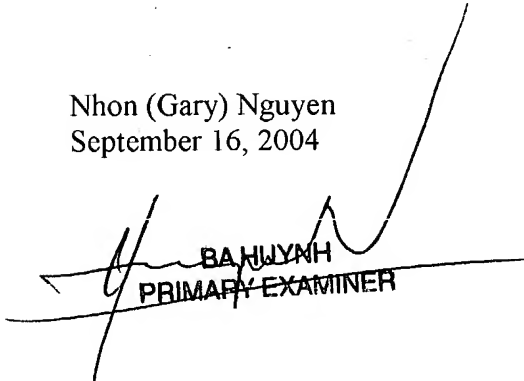
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (703)308-5186 or (571)272-4136 (starting

Art Unit: 2179

10/20/2004). The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nhon (Gary) Nguyen
September 16, 2004


BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER